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No. 04-3534

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MAY 17 2005

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

LEONARD GREEN, Clerk

MAFCOTE, INC.,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Defendant-Appellee.

ON APPEAL FROM THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT
COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
OHIO

INFORMATION COPY
MANDATE NOT YET ISSUED
DIS. CT. # 02-00411

BEFORE: MARTIN, COOK, and LAY*, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM. Mafcote, Inc. ("Mafcote") appeals the district court's¹ grant of summary judgment to the Defendant, Continental Casualty Insurance Company ("Continental"), in a dispute over coverage under a casualty and business interruption policy that Continental issued to Mafcote. We affirm the district court.

I.

The underlying facts are not in dispute. Mafcote is an industrial manufacturer and distributor of paper products. Mafcote's subsidiary, Royal Consumer Products, LLC ("Royal"), purchased raw

*The Honorable Donald P. Lay, United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, sitting by designation.

¹The Honorable Sandra S. Beckwith, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, presiding.

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materials from another Mafcote subsidiary, Miami Wabash. On or about July 16, 2001, Miami Wabash's steam boiler failed, temporarily interrupting its coated paper production. After a temporary boiler was installed and coated paper production resumed, Miami Wabash prioritized its backlog by filling orders for outside customers before filling orders for its affiliates. This caused a critical material shortage for Royal, forcing it to purchase coated paper on the open market at a premium of \$220,697.61.

At the time of the mechanical failure, Mafcote held a boiler and machinery equipment policy issued by Continental (the "Policy"). While the exact contours of the Policy are contested, the parties agree that it generally contemplated business interruption and extra expense coverage for losses caused by mechanical failures. Continental fully indemnified Miami Wabash for the cost of installing a temporary boiler and fixing its main boiler, but denied Mafcote's claim for business interruption and extra expenses incurred by Royal.

II.

The issue before us on appeal is whether the terms of the Policy provide coverage to each subsidiary individually or collective coverage to Mafcote and all of its subsidiaries. The parties agree that the laws of the State of Ohio control in this diversity action.

We review the district court's entry of summary judgment *de novo*. *Employers Ins. of Wausau v. Petroleum Specialties, Inc.*, 69 F.3d 98, 101 (6th Cir. 1995). Our task is not to "weigh the evidence and determine the truth of the matter but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 249 (1986). A genuine issue for trial exists only where there is sufficient evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the non-moving

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party. *Id.* at 252. Accordingly, we will affirm the district court if there are no material facts in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *See* FED.R.CIV.P. 56(c).

While the Ohio Supreme Court has not ruled on the precise issue presented in this case, Ohio case law strongly suggests that, lacking contractual language to the contrary, multiple corporate entities listed as named insured parties are covered individually, not collectively. "Parent and subsidiary corporations are distinct legal entities." *Hoover Universal, Inc. v. Limbach*, 575 N.E.2d 811, 814 (Ohio 1991). As separate legal entities, each named insured corporation has distinct rights and obligations when both are listed as named insured parties on an insurance policy. *Linko v. Indemn. Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 739 N.E.2d 338, 343 (Ohio 2000) (holding that parent corporation could not waive uninsured motorist/under insured motorist coverage without written consent of subsidiary). This distinction of legal entities continues when the parent corporation owns all of the outstanding stock of the subsidiary. *Mut. Holding Co. v. Limbach*, 641 N.E.2d 1080, 1081 (Ohio 1994). Likewise, this distinction continues if the parent and the subsidiary act through common employees, have integrated operations, and carry on a close working relationship. *Inlow v. Davis*, No. CA2002-08-071, 2003 WL 21373154, *4 (Ohio Ct. App. Jun. 16, 2003) (unpublished).

This result is consistent with other state court decisions addressing the same issue on similar facts. *See e.g. Unijax, Inc. v. Factory Ins. Ass'n*, 328 So.2d 448, 452 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1976) (holding that parent corporation could not recover for its lost profits incurred after subsidiary suffered a fire even though both were listed as named insured on the business interruption insurance policy); *Gordon Chem. Co., Inc. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 266 N.E.2d 653, 657 (Mass. 1971) (rejecting insurer's argument that all corporations named as insured on policy should be treated as

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one entity under policy when calculating loss of net profits under a business interruption policy after destruction of one subsidiary's manufacturing facility); see also 3 COUCH ON INSURANCE § 40:15 (3rd ed. 2003) ("Where a parent corporation and its subsidiaries are covered by the same policy, rights of subsidiaries are wholly separate and [the] parent has no right to recover for loss suffered by subsidiary."); *compare Wood Goods Galore, Inc. v. Reinsurance Ass'n of Minn.*, 478 N.W.2d 205, 210 (Minn. Ct. App. 1991) (allowing insured to recover under business interruption policy for lost retail sales at one location after an accident at its remote manufacturing facility since both facilities were owned by a single corporate entity); *contra Nat'l Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh v. Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp.*, 141 F.2d 443, 446 (10th Cir. 1944) (holding that parent corporation could recover under business interruption policy for lost profits of one subsidiary resulting from accident at a separate subsidiary since the two were "integrated" operations).

We agree with the district court that, under Ohio law, the Policy provides for individual, not collective coverage. Each of Mafcote's subsidiaries were listed as a named insured under the Policy. Mafcote and its several subsidiaries entered into the Policy with distinct corporate identities and distinct rights. *See Hoover*, 575 N.E.2d at 814. One subsidiary could not have legally waived a sister subsidiary's rights under the Policy without authorization. *See Linko*, 739 N.E.2d at 343. By analogy, one subsidiary could not have enjoyed a sister subsidiary's rights under the Policy without contractual language to the contrary. Such language is lacking in the Policy.

While the Policy listed the several subsidiaries as named insured parties, it contained no language creating additional rights for one subsidiary to recover for a loss experienced by another. Likewise, the Policy contained no language specifying that the several subsidiaries would be treated

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as a single entity. The complete absence of “right sharing” or “identity sharing” language in the Policy does not render the Policy ambiguous, rather it demonstrates that the parties did not include such additional rights and obligations as part of the Policy. Accordingly, we hold that the Policy insured each subsidiary individually, not collectively.

With this established, we turn to the Policy to determine what coverage, if any, a subsidiary could expect under the circumstances.

We will pay you for your “Actual Loss” and “Extra Expense” during the “Period of Restoration” provided all of the following requirements are met: a. The “Actual Loss” and “Extra Expense” must be caused solely by an “accident” to an “object”; b. The loss must be as a result of direct physical damage to Covered Property; . . . d. The “object” that has the “accident” must be . . . (2) At a “location” shown in the Combined Business Interruption and Extra Expense Schedule.

The “Multiple Location Schedule” listed all of the subsidiaries’ locations.

The language of the Policy limited Continental’s liability to an insured party’s business interruption losses caused by an “accident” to an “object” at a “location” owned by that insured party. Under the terms of the Policy, Mafcote cannot recover because it suffered no loss--Royal suffered the loss. Likewise, Miami Wabash cannot recover for a business interruption loss because it suffered only a casualty loss (which Continental paid). Lastly, Royal cannot recover for its business interruption loss because it was not caused by an accident at one of its locations; the accident occurred at Miami Wabash’s location. Each of these claims is missing an essential element to recover under the Policy. Summary judgment is proper “against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on

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which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986).

For the first time on appeal, Mafcote argues that Miami Wabash experienced a covered business interruption loss under the Policy because it is liable to Royal in the amount of \$221,000 for defaulting on its supply contract with Royal. We note that Miami Wabash never filed a claim for such a loss with Continental and that there is no record evidence that Miami Wabash actually suffered this loss. We further note that this argument was not raised below. “[T]he general rule is that this court will not consider issues not raised in the district court.” *Wright v. Holbrook*, 794 F.2d 1152, 1157 (6th Cir. 1986) (citations omitted). Accordingly, we decline to consider this issue for the first time on appeal.

The district court is affirmed.